

each, Tho. Wilson, Kingston, \$2; 2nd do, E. Jackson, Kingston, \$1.

Best yarn, fleecy woollen, for knitting, one pound, Mrs. T. Wilson, Kingston, \$2; 2nd do, Mrs. Chas. Bellwood, Clark, \$1.

Best yarn, cotton, two pounds, D. Campbell, Charlottenburg, Glengarry, \$2.

EXTRA ENTRIES—Rag carpeting, N. Dollar, Fredericksburg, \$8; assortment of furs, mocassins, &c., James McDowell, Kingston, \$5; do do, Clark Wright, Kingston, \$5; linen drapery, D. Campbell, Charlottenburg, \$5; assortment of dressed furs and ladies' furs, Groh & Meyer, Kingston, \$12; flannels, Mrs. L. Brown, Camden, \$3; ladies' and gentlemen's furs, D. Chisachi, Kingston, \$8; fancy carriage robe, Mrs. T. Wilson, Kingston, \$3; gentleman's plaid, D. Campbell, Glengarry, \$1; suit of Persian lamb skin fur, J. McDowell, Kingston, highly, commended, \$4.

CLASS LIV.—FOREIGN MANUFACTURES.—
(20 Entries.)

Judges.—J. E. Pell, Montreal, and W. H. Sheppard, Toronto.

Family sewing machine, C. W. Williams & Co., Boston, commended.

Stonepaper for roofing, manufactured in Prussia, W. Wagner, Montreal, Diploma.

Cottage organ, Jacob Esta, Vermont, Harmonic organ, do, do, Double Harmonic melodeon, do, do, Single do, do, Harmonic Aeolian, do, do, Square piano, do, do, all exhibited by D. W. Caldwell, agent, Kingston, highly commended, Diploma.

Illuminated book-makers, woven in silk, Thomas Stevens, Coventry, England, Commended.

Cuttlery, Buton and Milliner, Rochester, Diploma.

Assortment of flint glass, E. D. Dethridge, Pittsburgh, commended.

Sewing machine, G. W. Folts, Toronto, commended.

One 7-octave piano, Stodart & Morris, New York, exhibited by B. A. McDonald, agent, Toronto, Diploma.

Publications of the British & Foreign Bible Society, exhibited by E. Stacy, agent, Kingston, commended.

Miscellaneous.

PULVERIZATION OF MANURE.

There is no doubt that the pulverization of manure is important in reference to deriving the greatest benefit from it in nourishing plants.

A late number of the *Country Gentleman* gives the following practical remarks on this subject:

After the manure is spread over the soil, and before ploughing in, great benefit is derived by thorough harrowing with the top soil, thus breaking finely both the manure and the soil, and mixing them well together.

Another way for the perfect diffusion of the manure among the particles of earth, is to spread the manure in autumn, so that all the rains of the season may dissolve the soluble portions and carry them down among the particles, where they are absorbed and retained for the growing crop.

In experiments which we have witnessed, where the manure for the corn was first applied in autumn, it has afforded a yield of about seventy bushels per acre, when the same amount applied in spring gave only fifty bushels. A thin coating of manure applied to winter wheat at the time of sowing, and well harrowed in, has increased the crop from seven to ten bushels per acre—and in addition to this, by the stronger growth it has caused, as well as by the protection it affords the surface, it has not unfrequently saved the crop from total or partial winter killing.

In cases where it is necessary to apply coarse manure at once, much may be done in lessening the evils of coarseness by artificially grinding it into the soil. The instrument called the drag-roller—which is like the common roller set stiff, so as not to revolve—has been used to great advantage for this purpose, by passing it over the surface in connection with the harrow. We have known this treatment to effect a thorough intermixture, and to more than double the crop obtained by common management with coarse manure.

FORESTS A NECESSITY OF FERTILITY.—The value of forests to a country in retaining moisture is well illustrated by the late severe freshets of the Connecticut valley. The snow melts quicker in an open country, and is retained longer among groves. Formerly the Connecticut river and its tributaries were clothed with forests; now they are largely denuded, and we have reason to expect greater freshets than formerly.—The present barrenness of Greece and Palestine as contrasted with their former fertility, is similarly accounted for.—Dr. Unger, a celebrated naturalist of Vienna, claims that the climate lacks its original moisture. He says the hordes of warriors who have followed each other for centuries on that soil, have burned up the forests, and every effort of nature to make restoration is subdued by a superabundance of goats. The population live on the products of the goats, and the goats crop every twig, thus bringing barrenness. If the forests should ever again grow, Dr. Unger thinks fertility would be restored.